Nippon Times

No. 16,787 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1945 [illegible] Price 35 Sen

Vital Questionings On Various Issues Continued by Diet

Rice Ration Boost Impossible, Says Premier—Konoye War Guilt Stressed

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives met in plenary session at 10:30 a.m. Monday, when Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa explained that the total damage caused by floods this year and the expenditures required for covering and restoring the damage would be submitted to the next Diet, and also that no conclusion has yet been reached respecting the reparations question, although it is now being seriously studied as it concerns the general economic welfare of the country.

Bumpei Hamaji, Progressive, then, demanded that in order to have the people understand democracy and liberalism, text books should be issued for the general public who possess only national school education. Education Minister Mayeda replied that such a movement should be undertaken by the people.

To the question asked by Hamaji in regard to the food situation, Prime Minister Shidehara replied that the ration of 3 go of principal foodstuff is impossible under the present condition. But the interpellator further insisted that some drastic measure must be undertaken by the Government in order to enliven and give positive encouragement to the life of the people, and that if the Government fails in this respect the people will become entirely inactive. On the question of war crime, Hamaji also said that the war responsibility of Prince Konoye is great and that even if he is found not guilty, the people cannot let him go unpunished.

Prime Minister Shidehara said that in punishing war criminals by the Japanese side there are legal difficulties, but that criminals will be morally punished by public *opinion. In relation to the case of Prince Nashimoto, Hamaji said that* the Government appeared to be merely an imperfect liaison organ with the Headquarters of the Allied occupation forces. The Prime Minister replied that the Government is constantly keeping in touch with the Allied Headquarters.

Respecting the primary spirit of Japan, Education Minister Mayeda said that the original spirit of Japan is for attainment of peace, except only in such areas when militarism reigned, and he has been emphasizing that point to the Allied Headquarters whenever possible.

Prime Minister Shidehara also said that President Theodore Roosevelt told Count Kaneko at the time of the Russo-Japanese war that Japan should apply the Monroe Doctrine to the Orient. There is no reason that Japan should develop overseas areas simply because her land is limited and her population is big, he further said. But he said that he could not tell how the Monroe Doctrine mentioned by President Theodore Roosevelt is to be interpreted.

Respecting the question of whether or not the Emperor is human, Education Minister Mayeda said, "The Emperor is human, but is also a Kami. But Kami in Japan differs in meaning from God."

Kaku Ando, Progressive, then questioned on the political structure and supreme command, and Prime Minister Shidehara replied. The morning session adjourned at 12:10 a.m.

The Lower House committee studying revision of the Election Law met in session at 11:40 a.m. Monday when Ichiro Kiyose, Progressive, interpellated Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri on various affairs regarding the forthcoming election.

The Home Minister testified that the voters' list to be used for the January election will be compiled by the end of December on the basis of the census taken on November 1 and will be presented for public scrutiny at the respective electorates. Horikiri viewed it difficult to shorten the days when the Diet is dissolved and the day when the elecion will be held.

As regards pre-dissolution election campaign, the Home Minister said, it will become a subject of House debates at the next Diet session. Election campaigns by a third party, if carried out illegally, will be suppressed, Horikiri said, adding that in the January election, which is bound to be accompanied by special problems, strict police vigilance will be maintained to check probable disturbances. He promised close watch over those provincial officials who suffered criticisms for their part in the so-called "Imperial Rule Assistance" election of 1942. Horikiri added that matters regarding the next elections for the prefectural assembly will be introduced to the next Diet session.

Prime Minister Baron Shidehara, in reply to Kiyose, asserted that al-

(Continued on Page 2)

Guilty Conscience, Votes Prime Worries of MP's; Diet Session Secondary

Members of the Japanese Diet have lost all interest in the session and are weary of interpellating the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Ministers, according to a New Delhi broadcast on Sunday reporting a dispatch sent in by a Chinese correspondent in Tokyo. The immediate problem of some of the legislators worry over the prospects of being named war criminals while others are preoccupied with plans for the coming elections. The House of Representatives is half most of the time, the report added.

Paris Denies Report Of Anti-Franco Step

102 British MP's Resolution To Urge Immediate Tie Severance

The French Government has officially denied earlier reports that it had sent a note seeking support from the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States in a joint move to sever diplomatic relations with Spain, according to a San Francisco report.

Urge Break With Spain

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 8.—One-hundred and two members of Parliament today adopted a resolution urging immediate severance by Great Britain of diplomatic, commercial and economic relations with the Franco Government of Spain.

The rally sponsored by the "Emergency Committee in Aid of Democratic Spain" urged all possible encouragement of a democratic regime there.

France May Cut Ties

Kyodo-AP

PARIS, December 8.—The French constituent Assembly's informant said today that France has invited the United States, Russia and Britain to state their position on the question of breaking relations with Spain's Franco Government.

He said the note sent to the three Powers does not ask an open break with Franco. It requests a statement by the present status of each country's relations with Spain and their attitude toward such a rupture.

Franco's major parties—Communists, Socialists, Popular Republicans—have advacated a break. At Washington the State Department said the United States had not received a note from France.

SEAMEN FILE DAMAGE SUIT

6 Seek $600,000 Charging President Liner Abandoned Them

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, December 9.—Six seamen recently filed suits in the federal court for $600,000 damages, charging the American President Line abandoned them at the mercy of the Japanese. Each asked $100,000 contending they were unduly exposed to war hazards and other hardships which injured their health and might result in permanent disability.

They said that they were interned at Santa Tomas and Los Banos until liberated by American forces. They contended that they were hired by the company under an agreement providing safe transport back to the United States While ashore, their ship, the President Grant sailed without notice, they said.

Moot Compensation

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Whether relatives of United States servicemen killed in the Japanese Pearl Harbor attack will be able to collect damages from the Japanese Government may depend upon the determination of when the war actually started. The director of the legislative service said that one claim for $150,000 for the death of a marine was apparently based upon the assumption that he was killed while the United States and Japan were at peace.

Price Takes Hollywood Job

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Byron Price, former chief censor of the United States, has accepted the vice-presidency of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America in charge of the Hollywood branch.

Disturbances in Tabriz

New disturbances have broken out in Tabriz in northern Iran and the chief of police and several other public officials are reported to have been killed by insurgents, according to a Teheran report on Friday.

New Big-3 Meeting To Moot Problems In Moscow Dec. 15

Russia, U.S., Britain Reported Optimistic; Atom Bomb Is Included in Agenda

The Foreign Ministers of the Big-Three—Great Britain, Russia and the United States—will meet in Moscow on December 15, it was announced Saturday evening, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

From Moscow comes reports that British and American circles are highly optimistic over the forthcoming conference and say that the lack of preparations to which many attributed the breakdown of the London Foreign Ministers meeting would not be repeated in the Moscow meeting.

Preparations have been underway for some time, and little, if anything, is reported left untouched. According to the broadcast, the agenda already has been set forth in detail and much study has been given to procedural routine.

Atom Issue To Be Raised

It was admitted that difficult issues including the question of control and developments of atomic energy would be raised. But this time, just what the issues are, as well as individual points of view will be known in advance.

The fact that it will be a meeting of the Big Three and not five powers is viewed in Moscow as a definite return to the Three-Power principle laid down at Yalta and Potsdam. This position has been insisted upon by the Russians.

Most observers are cautious about raising too high hope for the discussions, however. But it is thought that the conferees will make every effort to avoid a spectacle of inter-Allied dissension on the eve of the first meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

To Clear Differences

In London British observers feel that the coming Big-Three meeting is an all-out bid by Britain and America to clear up their misunderstandings with Russia.

In Washington, Secretary of State James Byrnes assured the French and Chinese Ambassadors that the coming meeting would not in any way affect the authority of the Council of Foreign Ministers, and that his talks with Ernest Bevin and V. M. Molotov will be in conformity with the decisions reached at Yalta.

The French Government's attitude was defined in the statement issued by General Charles de Gaulle's office. It says that France would not protest against her exclusion from the conference if the subjects discussed were related to the atom bomb and did not concern France.

However, if the discussions were taken on the subject which France was interested but not consulted, she would not feel bound by any agreement reached at the conference and naturally would protest.

MATSUMOTO TESTIFIES AT DELHI WAR TRIALS

Kyodo-AP

NEW DELHI, December 9.—A functionary of the Japanese Foreign Office summoned as the first defense witness in the Indian National Army trial, sought today to prove the independence of the late Subhas Chandra Bose's provisional government.

The prosecution elicited from Shunichi Matsumoto, twice Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs for Japan, admissions that the promotion of Azad Hind or Free India was part of he Japanese war strategy. Matsumoto said Bose, leader of Azad Hind and the National Army, was brought from Germany to Japan about April, 1943.

The witness cast no light on what is a mystery in India—of how Bose traveled to Japan. He had vanished almost magically from his Calcutta home just before Japan went to war.

Bose, a radical Congress Party man who advocated an immediate ultimatum to the British to quit India in 1938, as being prosecuted on sedition, at the time of his disappearance and had been interned at his home.

Bose was reported killed in a plane crash en route to Tokyo at the end of the war.

CIO Seeks Wage Increase

Kyodo-AP

BUFFALO, December 7.—The New York united automobile workers of the CIO are determined to fight a total war in their struggle with General Motors over a 30 per cent wage increase, Walter P. Reuther, union vice-president declared.

Lange Assumes Envoy Post

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Dr. Oscar Lange last week assumed his new post as Polish Ambassador to Washington.

U.S. President's Request GM Workers End Strike Rejected by CIO Council

Kyodo-AP

DETROIT, December 8.—General Motors Council of the CIO today recommended the rejection of President Truman's request for 175,000 General Motors strikers to return to work. The council said Truman's proposal is ill-advised and under-served. It said, we conclude that to go back to work with no settlement of our demands, with no commitments that they will ever be settled, with no undertaking by the corporation to accept any recommendations . . . would be unacceptable under any circumstances." The strike over the unions' demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase has idled 213,000 workers.

British Given Power To Stop War in Java

Singapore Meeting Sets Steps To Restore Order; Christison Fully Empowered

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 9.—The highest authorities said yesterday that the British had decided to bring whatever additional forces might be needed into Java to restore order and reestablish the Dutch sovereignty of the Netherlands East Indies.

The decision, which would end the British policy of dealing with the Indonesian independence leaders in an effort to work out a compromise, was said to have been reached at Singapore in conferences this week between Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and British, French and Dutch commanders.

An informed source said that the plan called for the use of large numbers of Dutch troops as well as British reinforcements

Meanwhile, President I. R. Soekarno, President of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, sent Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison a letter of apology expressing regret that a hand grenade had exploded near Christison upon the General's return from Singapore Friday.

Christison Has Vast Powers

New measures to be taken to restore order in Java has been agreed at Singapore between British and Netherlands leaders, according to reports from Batavia, ASC said Sunday.

An official British spokesman said on Saturday that a complete agreement was reached at the conference and that Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the East Indies, was now fully empowered to restore and maintain order all over Java as far as his ability permitted.

Correspondents said that Christison's power has been considerably enlarged beyond his original task of concentrating on disarming and evacuating Japanest troops and protecting Allied prisoners of war and internees.

The British spokesman said that the British policy would continue to follow the outline given by British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin to recognize the sovereignty of the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies.

REPATRIATES FOR JAPAN

Tule Lake Inmates to Leave For Home on December 16

Kyodo-AP

TULE LAKE, California, December 8.—A large number of Japanese and Japanese-Americans, most of whom have voluntarily renounced their United States citizenship, left yesterday for Seattle to sail for Japan aboard an army transport on December 16.

Nisei Returning to Coast

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, December 7.—The war relocation authority said yesterday that only half of the 111,000 Japanese Americans evacuated from the West Coast in 1942 are returning to the Pacific Coast States. It stated that about 104,000 have returned to normal economic life, including 67,000 relocated since January 6. It said that the Tule Lake Camp in northern California was the only one of the original 10 still operating.

Spruance Getting New Post

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The navy announced yesterday that Admiral Raymond Spruance, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, will be transferred soon to command the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. Admiral John H. Towers, Commander of the Fifth Fleet, is to succeed Spruance.

Chiang's 8th Army Is Reported Moving To Port of Chefoo

Communists Ready to Resist; Soviets Permit Occupation Of 3 Big Manchu Cities

Kyodo-AP

TIENTSIN, December 8.—The Nationalist Eighth Army was reported today moving north out of Tsingtao toward the Communist held port of Chefoo.

The United States Marines occupy Tsingtao but maintain in no patrols far outside the city.

At Chungking the reports indicated that Chinese Communist intended to defend Chefoo from land attacks and had mined the water against a sea assault.

Can Occupy 3 Cities

Moscow has granted Chinese Government troops permission to occupy three cities forming the backbone of Manchuria—the free port of Dairen, the capital of Changchun which is almost 400 miles northeast of Dairen, and Harbin which is another 150 miles north of Changchun, according to AP reports from Chungking.

The reports said that all will be occupied soon but there was no mention of Mukden, which is the second largest city of Manchuria.

Marshall May Go to Yenan

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 8.—Observers said today that General Marshall, U.S. Ambassador to China, probable would visit the Chinese Communist Headquarters at Yenan.

They based their assumption on President Truman's statement that he hoped Marshall would succeed in bringing China's two factions together. They said he believed the Communist leader Mao Tse-tung would prefer to talk with Marshall in Yenan than in Chungking.

Students Still on Strike

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 8.—The strike of 6,000 students at Kunming, as a protest against the civil war, continues with little prospect of an immediate settlement.

Students there are still increased over a recent incident in which four of their number were fatally injured by hand grenades thrown by two ex-soldiers who, according to Nationalist sources, were in the pay of Communists.

The latest development is a telegram sent by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek urging the students to return to their classes. The Generalissimo said the strike was uncalled for and if allowed to continue could seriously impede the task of national reconstruction.

CHINESE VILLAGE SHELLED

Is Reprisal for Slaying of U.S. Marine, Wounding of Another

Kyodo-AP

TIENTSIN, December 9.—American marines fired 24 60-millimeter shells into a Chinese village near Anshan on December 4 after one marine had been killed and another seriously wounded by Chinese gunmen, Marine Major General Keller Y. Rockey, Third Amphibious Corps Commander, said today.

The firing was ordered, Rockey said, after two gunmen who shot the marines "in cold blood" had not been surrendered to the Americans.

Suggest Site for UNO

The Australian delegate to the UNO Preparatory Commission, Lieutenant Colonel Hanson, said he did not agree with an earlier argument that major problems facing the United Nations were in Europe. He favored the selection of the United States, particularly San Francisco, as headquarters of the UNO, and added that in his opinion, it implied a lack of faith to suggest that it would be embarrassing if the permanent site of the United Nations was situated in one of the five great Powers.

More F.I.C. Towns Taken

Kyodo-AP

SAIGON, Dec. 9.—An official Anglo-French statement said today that more towns had been occupied in southwest Indo-China and that civil organization was "proving satisfactory." The headquarters fitted with radio installation and factory for the manufacture of hand-grenades and mortars was seized when Tradshvinh was captured December . Also seized were Oman and West Cantho.

Szalasi Gets Death Sentence

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 9.—Ferenc Szalasi, "Hitler of Hungary," the last Premier of that nation before the war end and collapsed, was sentenced to death today by the Peoples Court said Berlin radio quoting Budapest dispatches.

Counsel Asks MacArthur Clemency for Yamashita; Signed by 5 U.S. Officers

Counsel for General Tomoyuki Yamashita has asked General Douglas MacArthur for clemency which five American army officers have signed, according to a San Francisco report on Sunday. The five are defense attorneys for Yamashita, who faces death by hanging. In Tokyo, U.S. Chief Prosecutor Joseph D. Keenan disclosed that some Japanese leaders might be tried in Hawaii for the murder of Americans during the Pearl Harbor attack. Tojo would not be tried in Hawaii, he said.

Farmers Will Enjoy Fruit of Own Labor

Details of Epochal Allied Directive on Agrarian Reform Here Bared

Farmers in Japan will now have an opportunity of enjoying the fruits of their own labor, perhaps for the first time in the history of Japan's agriculture industry, as a result of the issuance of a directive by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on December 9.

It is significant that this directive was made in order to remove economic obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies, to establish respect for the dignity of man, and destroy the economic bondage which has enslaved the Japanese farmer for centuries of feudal oppression.

Accordingly, the Imperial Japanese Government was directed to take measures to insure that those who till the soil of the Japanese mainland shall have a more equal opportunity to enjoy the outcome of their labor.

This order was made with the aim of exterminating those pernicious ills which have long blighted the agrarian structure of a land where almost half the total population is engaged in husbandry. The more malevolent of of these ills include, according to the directive:

(a) Intense overcrowding of land.

Almost half the farm households in Japan till less than one and one half acres each.

(b) Widespread tenancy under conditions highly unfavorable to tenants.

More than three-fourths of the farmers in Japan are either partially or totally tenants, paying rentals amounting to half or more of their annual crops.

(c) A heavy burden of farm indebtedness combined with high rates of interest on farm loans.

Farm indebtedness persists so that less than half the total farm households are able to support themselves on their agriculture income.

(d) Government fiscal policies which discriminate against agriculture in favor of industry and trade.

Interest rates and direct taxes on agriculture are more oppressive than those in commerce and industry.

(e) Authoritative government control over farmers and farm organizations without regard for farmer interest.

Arbitrary crop quotas established by disinterested control associations often restrict the farmer in the cultivation of crops for his own needs or economic advancement.

Emancipation of the Japanese farmer cannot begin until such basic farm evils are uprooted and destroyed.

Therefore, the Japanese Government was ordered to submit to SCAP on or before March 15 next year a program of rural land re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Arrests in North China

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, Dec. 9.—Chinese secret police today rounded up 250 officials of the Japanese-sponsored government of North China as suspected collaborators. Included was Princess Chin Pei Hui of the Ching dynasty and three men who were once members of her court.

$20,000,000 Loan to Mexico

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGGTON, Dec. 8.—The Export-Import Bank announced today that it had signed a loan agreement with Mexico providing for credit of $20,000,000 to assist in financing purchases of equipment and services in the United States.

Ecuador Seeks Part in UNO

Kyodo-USIS

QUITO, December 8.—Foreign Minister Jose Vincente Trajillo announced yesterday that he will soon visit Washington to negotiate Ecuador's representation in the United Nations Organization and endeavor to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

MacArthur Orders Japan To Enforce Wide Farm Reform

Enslavement of Farmers Must Be Abolished by March 15; Landowners Hit

TOKYO December 10 (AP)—General MacArthur laid down a sweeping program of agrarian reform for Japan today to "destroy the economic bondage which has enslaved the Japanese farmer to centuries of feudal oppression."

In a tremendous move calling for abolition of absentee land ownership and provisions for Japan's vast millions of small tenant farmers to buy their own farms on long-term, low-rate financing, the Supreme Commander ordered the Japanese government to carry out the terms by March 15, 1946.

It will mean "emancipation," headquarters declared, for tenants in a country where half the entire population is engaged in agriculture and where farmers still cultivate the overworked soil with hand tools.

The average farm family has less than three acres as compared with nearly 47 acres in the United States. Approximately 20 percent of all farmers own land, and the entire agrarian class barely ekes out a living from plots so intensely used they are completely dependent on fertilizer for their yield.

Most Far-Reaching Yet

The directive, termed by headquarters as one of the most far-reaching of the occupation, contains basic reforms in conformity with principles of the Potsdam declaration. It cites these "pernicious ills" afflicting Japan's farmers:

1. Intense overcrowding of land: almost half the farm households in Japan till less than one and one-half acres each.

2. Conditions highly unfavorable to tenants: over three-fourths of the farmers in Japan are either partially or totally tenants paying rentals amounting to half or more of their annual crops.

3. Heavy burden of indebtedness: less than half the total farm population is able to support themselves on agricultural income.

4. Governmental discrimination against farmers: interest rates and direct taxes are more oppressive than these in commerce and industry.

5. Authoritative government control over farmers: arbitrary crop quotas established by control associations often restrict tre farmers.

To Uproot Evils

"Emancipation of farmers can not begin," said General MacArthur, "until such basic farm evils are uprooted and destroyed."

Instead of outright confiscation of absentee-held farm property, the directive makes provision for purchase of farm lands from non-operating owners at "equitable rates" payable in annual installments commensurate with tenant income.

The land reform order instructs the government to see to it that farmers are afforded legal protection so that conditions won't force them back into tenancy. Specified safeguards are access to long and short term farm credit at reasonable interest rates, measures to prevent exploitation by processors and distributors, and steps to stabilize farm prices.

The government also was ordered to provide a program of technical education for farmers along with sponsoring an agricultural cooperative movement "free of domination by non-agrarian interests."

The present cabinet already has proposed land reform legislation but it falls short of the broad allied terms. In addition to these changes outlined in the directive, headquarters told Japanese authorities to submit any other proposals deemed necessary to guarantee a just share of the national income for the farmer.

Finland Fetes Anniversary

On the 28th anniversary of Finland's independence, Finnish papers stressed that this independence can be observed only through cooperation with Russia, according to a Moscow report on Friday.

Italian Liberals to Join

Kyodo-USIS

ROME, December 9.—The Italian Liberal Party, on the night of December 7, agreed to join in the new government being formed by premier-designate Alcide de Gasperi, restoring the six-party coalition which had previously prevailed.

De Gaulle on Foreign Policy

General De Gaulle was scheduled to explain the French attitude toward the plans for a central government for Germany in a radio talk on foreign affairs Saturday evening, according to an Agency dispatch from Paris.

Liberal Party Head Hits Critics Claims

States He Tried to Prevent War and Worked Hard for Peace After It Came

Ichiro Hatoyama, President of the Japan Liberal Party, told the Yomiuri-Hochi Sunday that he steadfastly worked to insure that there would be no war and that he endeavored to bring to an end the war when it finally broke out.

This statement was made by Hatoyama in reply to his critics who are charging that he looked on with folded arms while the war was going on.

Hatoyama made this statement on the eve of his departure for the Shinetsu district where he was to attend a meeting of supporters of his party.

In his talk with the newspaper, Hatoyama replied to another charge that he showed himself utterly indifferent to the war effort of his country, that as Education Minister he, in 1933, abused his authority in forcing the resignation of Professor Yukitoki Takigawa from Kyoto Imperial University who was charged with leftist leanings, in what has been known as the Takigawa case.

He stressed that he was under no influence of the militarists in forcing the professor to quit. He acted, he said, as dictated by his convictions on the facts of the case. He explained that the matter contained in the "Lecture Course on the Criminal Law," a work by the professor, was harmful to the traditional institutions of Japan, especially the house, on which the Japanese national structure is based.

However, he said he thinks in the light of the present condition of Japan that he was a bit excited when he ordered the professor fired.

"Throughout the war I worked on my farm at my villa in Karuizawa," said the president of the Liberal Party, in opening that part of the interview which was concerned with the charge that he was indifferent the war effort of the nation. "I did not attend the Diet because I was convinced that it was incapable of nothing beyond countenancing and cheering the Government.

"There were three things occupying my mind at that time. The first was how to reform the armed forces. The second was the elimination of war. The third was how to terminate the war. I saw militarists and senior statesmen to induce them to do what was on my mind. While I was in England as an envoy of the Japanese people at the beginning of the China Affair, I succeeded in inducing Eden and Chamberlain to agree to the acquirement of the six provinces in North China by Japan and asked the home Government to dispatch a peace mission to the Brussels conference. The militarists opposed my plan and nothing came out of it.

"When I was returning home to Japan, I was marked by the militarists and Rightists, and was not permitted even to land in my country. In this way I was brought face to face with the fact that third and fourth class soldiers, having brought General Jinzoburo Mazaki, leader of the so-called Activitists and General Kazushige Ugaki, of the group supporting the idea of keeping the army in check, round to their views, and in control of the central military organ, were pushing preparations for the enforcement of their decision about forcing a war.

"As to the Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany, and Italy, I was flatly opposed to it. I became convinced that with Konoye, an irresolute man, at the helm of the state, a war between Japan and America was inevitable. I tried to convert such senior statesmen as Admiral Keisuke Okada and Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki. Okada said to me I was under a groundless apprehension. Immediately folowing the fall of Singapore I saw that there was the only one opportunity for Japan to win the war and bring the hostilities o an end. As far as the quarters among which I worked in order to make my view prevail were concerned, it was quite possible for Japan to end the war after acquiring Hainan Island and the resources of Java and Sumatra, if not other territories. I was far from being a looker on during the war. I did more than any other to bring the war to an end."

On the subject of the Takigawa case, Hatayama said that there were two thoughts in the professor's book "The Lecture Course on the Criminal Law." The one thought was that a victorious army in a civil war is the Government's. He said he was sure Professor Takigawa attempted to justify a violent revolution to alter the national structure.

The other thought was about the conception of the house. He said Professor Takigawa's book attempted to show that the family is the scene of a struggle between a man and woman. Thus he carried the class war into the traditional family system of Japan, the party president said.

"The house," Hatoyama explained, "is an ideal form of society, and the Japanese State is one big family made up of one sovereign and the people. To destroy the house is to destroy the national structure. On this ground I acted in forcing the resignation of Professor Takigawa, I did not act under the influence of the militarists or at their order."

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

The House of Representatives held no plenary session on Sunday. The only meetings were those of the agricultural land system reform bill and civil law revision bill committees.

Makiji Yamaguchi, Independent, was interpellator at the morning session of the committee on the bill for reform of the agricultural land system. He expressed the view that most holders of farmlands of about 5 cho-bu in area belong to the middle class, and when such landowners are abolished as would be under the proposed reform, farming communities will lose their middle class or stabilizing elements. In reply, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura said that it was questionable whether the middle class form the majority of owners of 5 chobu farms. Among land owners today those who live on only the revenue from their land are very few, with most of them obtaining revenue from various sources, he said. Therefore, the abolition of elements owning more than five chobu will not mean the destruction of the middle class.

Yamaguchi then said that although the Government is emphasizing the cultural and moral guidance of owner-cultivators, such farmers cultivating five chobu will have an annual revenue of less than ¥1,000, and thus they will not be able to send their children to institutions of learning higher than secondary schools. Thus, the cultural level of the farming community will be lowered, he said.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister replied that at such revolutionary times as the present there is much possibility of the interpellator's view being true, but it cannot be conceived that with the establishment of owner-cultivators, the farming community leaders would be suddenly changed. Then, in operating farms, the revenue may be much increased by producing various different crops and engaging in dairy activities, he said. Even at present those farmers who are educating their children with the revenue from their lands are very few, and the revenue of land owners will not be changed by dividing up their lands.

Then, Yamaguchi pointed that the wide difference between the official price of rice and the black market price, the unequal crop shipment ratio, and the shortage of fertilizers are forming a bottleneck in preventing increased production. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura said that the production of sulphuric ammonia in the next year will be 760,000 tons, of which 300,000 tons will be produced in time for rice planting, and for wheat cultivation other fertilizers will be given so that next year's wheat crop will be normal.

Shoryo Yoshiuye, Independent, then proposed graduated rice prices according to consumer's income, a stronger measure for the production of fertilizers, and possible encouragement of scientific study in regard to fertilizers.

As regards the proper size of farms, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura explained, in reply to Yoshiuye that in Hokkaido, the proper standard size of farms for one family is from 8 to 15 chobu, in Tohoku districts 2 to 3.5 chobu, in Kanto district 1.5 to 3.5 chobu, in Hokuriku district 1.6 to 2.8 chobu, in Kinki district 1.5 to 2 chobu, in Tokai district 1.3 to 2.5 chobu, in Chugoku and Shikoku district 1.5 to 2 chobu and in Kyushu 1 to 1.8 chobu. He added that according to the above-mentioned standards, the Government intends to foster the development of self-cultivating farmers.

TO ATTEND TRIAL IN U.S.

Captain of Nippon Submarine to Be Witness At McVay's Hearing

Commander Ike Hashimoto, who was the captain of the I-58 Japanese submarine which sank the United States 10,000-ton class cruiser Indianapolis on the night of July 29 this year at a point some 350 miles north of Palao, hopped off the Atsugi airfield Friday morning for Washington.

His travel to America is made in accordance with the United States' request to attend a court martial for crew-members of the Indianapolis as a witness.

The Indianapolis, according to American reports, was attacked by a Japanese submarine on her way to Okinawa after unloading atomic bombs from the United States at Guam Island.

Court Takes Recess

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The navy general court martial trying Captain Charles B. McVay, skipper of the cruiser Indianapolis, which was sunk in the Philippines sea, took a four day recess. It was announced no additional prosecution witnesses were available.

Testifies Against McVay

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Coxwain Edward Keye today told a navy general court martial that Captain Charles McVay III shouted verbal orders to abandon the ship about 10 minutes after the cruiser Indianapolis was hit. McVay is charged with inefficiency in failing to issue orders to abandon the warship before it sank last July 30 in the Philippine sea. Keyes said that when the loudspeaker system failed he passed the order throughout the after section but was unable to get forward.

MOOTS HAWAII STATEHOOD

Would Be Suicidal Now, Says Senator Alice Campbell

Kyodo-AP

HONOLULU, December 8.—Territorial Senator Alice Kamokila Campbell, Democratic National Committee woman, believes "statehood for Hawaii at this time would be suicidal."

She said in an interview that by bloc voting, Hawaii's Japanese-Americans "can swing an election." and warned, "ties of these citizens are still too close to Japan."

Mrs. Campbell said that she agreed with Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes' statement that in Hawaii there in an "oligarchy" controlled by five families. "For the past eight years," she said "control of the big five had a tendency to lean toward the Japanese in our community for political and economic supply."

Nippon Assets Handed Over

All private and official property of the Japanese Legation at Helsingfors were handed over to the United States, British and Soviet representatives there, according to a SCAP memorandum for the Japanese Government last week.

Arrest of 56 Japanese Ordered by MacArthur For Atrocities on Allies

Additional war crimes arrests were ordered on Monday by General MacArthur's headquarters. The new order named 56 Japanese alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations nationals. These persons will be apprehended as suspected war criminals and delivered to the Sugamo Prison at the earliest practicable date. A full text and names of the order will be published in this paper tomorrow.

Vital Questionings On Various Issues Continued by Diet

(Continued from Page 1)

though the Potsdam Declaration does not, in its letter, circumscribe the Legislature, the latter nevertheless, is subject to restraint within the scope of the objectives which the Declaration aims to achieve. Elaborating on the point, Shidehara said the Potsdam Declaration expects the organization of a truly democratic legislature in Japan.

The Prime Minister also said he could not indicate the date when the present Diet will be dissolved, adding he was not prepared to seek Imperial command for Diet dissolution at the moment.

Home Minister Horikiri added a statement that he was not necessarily opposed to changing the Government proposal for restricted plural ballot system to the single ballot system, thus indicating the Government's willingness to agree to the House amendment to the original bill.

Lower House committees on bills for agrarian reform, revision of the Agricultural Organizations Law, abolition of the Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law and Law Suit Law and the Recommendation Committee also met at 10 a.m.

Meanwhile, the House of Peers held two committee meetings on abolition of the National Total Mobilization Law and the Wartime Emergency Measure Law and the Petroleum Products Law.

Farmers Will Enjoy Fruit of Own Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

form on the basis of the following plans:

1. Transfer of land ownership from absentee land owners to land operators.

2. Provisions for purchase of farm lands from non-operating owners at equitable rates.

3. Provisions for tenant purchase of land at annual installments commensurate with tenant income.

4. Provisions for reasonable protection of former tenants against reversion to tenancy status. Such necessary safeguards should include: (1) Access to long and short term farm credit at reasonable interest rates, (2) Measures to protect the farmer against exploitation by processors and distributors, (3) Measures to stabilize prices of agricultural produce, (4) Plans for the diffusion of technical and other information of assistance to the agrarian population, and (5) A program to foster and encourage an agricultural cooperative movement free of domination by non-agrarian interests and dedicated to the economic and cultural advancement of the Japanese farmer.

In addition to these plans, the government also was directed to submit to SCAP such other proposals which are deemed necessary to guarantee to agriculture a share of the national income commensurate with its contribution.

Secret Ballot System Favored by Liberals

Disapproves Restricted Plural Ballot—Osaka Rightists Plan New Party

The Japan Liberal Party on Sunday held its meeting of members of the House of Representatives within the Diet building to decide its attitude on amendment of the bill for revision of the Election Law.

At the meeting, it is understood, the party reached a tentative decision in favor of the secret ballot system instead of the restricted plural ballot system which the Progressive Party approves.

In this connection, it is recalled that President Hatoyama of the party is an ardent advocate of the proportional representation system and the greater electoral district system as against the restricted plural balloting system.

As regards the points of electioneering before the dissolution of the Diet and the Government-managed election, the party will agree with the other parties, it is said.

It is also learned that formal decision on the above matters was scheduled to be reached at the next meeting of the House of Representatives members which was to be held Monday.

Rightists Active in Osaka

While their comrades in Tokyo are reported to have decided on a "wait and see" policy in view of the SCAP order for the apprehension of their leader, admirers in Osaka of Ryoichi Sasakawa, well-known rightist boss who was recently designated as a war criminal suspect, will go ahead with their original plan of forming a political party in time for the forthcoming general elections, it was revealed to Jiji.

Mr. Sasakawa's influence, political or otherwise, is most solid in his constituency in Osaka, where his admirers include more than ten members of prefectural and municipal assembles.

Followers of the rightist boss formerly had an ultra-nationalistic organization with a long reactionary tradition called the Kokksui Domei, which dissolved itself following Japan's surrender. Actually, however, the organization was reorganized into the Zenkoku Kinrosha Domei (National Federation of Toilers) which together with the Nippon Kokumin-to (Japan National Party) played a leading role in the recent movement for a rightist united front in support of the Tenno system.

Project New Party

Since the National Federation of Toilers was vague in its political stand as indicated by its program and slogan, followers of Mr. Sasakawa started mapping out a plan to form a new political party, or rather, to revive their one-time party called the Kokusai Taishu-to or International Mass Party.

The plan, however, was almost frustrated by the designation of Mr. Sasakawa as a suspected was criminal, which caused his followers in Tokyo to beat a hasty retreat to a "wait and see" policy.

Notwithstanding, Mr. Sasakawa's admirers in Osaka have now disclosed their intention of proceeding with the project of organizing a new party in time for the general elections. What is more, they still hope that Mr. Sasakawa will eventually assume the presidency of the projected party. As an expediency in the absence of their leader, they revealed they would elect an acting president until the Allied trial of war criminals is over.

Wavell To Meet Gandhi

Kyodo-USIS

NEW DELHI, December 8.—Lord Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, will confer shortly with Mahatma Gandhi in Calcutta at the request of the Indian leader.

France Gets Canadian Loan

Kyodo-USIS

PARIS, December 9.—The Canadian Government has agreed to grant a $242,000,000 loan to France at 2½ to 3 per cent interest.

Current Diet Session May Be Extended To Allow Approval of Three Major Bills

Since the current Diet session will expire after only 6 more days, the government most probably will extend the term for another week or so in order to permit both Houses to complete deliberations and give approval to three major bills introduced by the Government, according to political observers.

The three major bills call for revision of the Election Law, the Farm Land Reform Law, and the Labor Union Law. The bill relating to revision of the Election Law was expected to be sent to the House of Peers around Monday after passing the plenary session of the House of Representatives with some amendments. Observers are certain that this bill will be approved by both Houses before the current session terminates.

Approvals on the other two bills are regarded as hopeless before the end of the current Diet session, since the Farm Land Reform bill has been brought up for discussion in the Lower House only Saturday, while the Labor Union Law bill also was introduced to the Lower House the same day to be deliberated on from Monday.

Observers pointed out that the current Diet session may be prolonged to December 21 at the longest because of technicalities which involve the opening of the regular Diet session on December 24.

UNRRA Is Charged With Incompetency

Democrat Boren Declares Too Much Money Wasted and Improperly Used

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The UNRRA was accused by Representative Boren, Oklahoma Democrat, Friday of "Waste and incompetency in handling UNRRA matter."

Boren voted against the authorization of additional funds. He declared he felt "too much money was being wasted and improperly used." I want to make such contributions as humaniy indicates essential to the needs of the starving people of the world, and I recently voted for appropriations to carry out our original agreement for UNRRA, but I feel we already have appropriated enough money if it is economically and properly used to accomplish our purpose.

"There's enough incompetency in handling UNRRA matters to make me feel sure there will be starving and suffering in Europe rgardless of how much we appropriate."

Camp Conditions Unsanitary

Kyodo-AP

LANDSBERG, GERMANY, December 7.—Blame for unsatisfactory conditions at displaced persons camp here has been laid almost equally to the inmates themselves and to UNRRA authorities by an inspecting group of four high American officials.

The group found 6,200 homeless Jews living in quarters designed for 5,200 with sanitary conditions so bad that the head of the group, Lieut. General Walter Bedell Smith, U.S. Army Chief of Staff in the European theater, told the UNRRA camp director, A.A. Glassgold, "I would be ashamed," the General later told the committee of camp inmates that "you folks are not doing your part to keep the place sanitary."

EMPEROR SYSTEM MOOTED

40 Per Cent of Teidai Students in Favor After It Is Modified

The student body of Tokyo Imperial University is overwhelming system after it has been modified system after it has been modified, according to the result of the investigation of opinion of 1,131 students in the various departments of the university made by the Society for the Study of Social Science in the Social Science Section of the Literature Department of the school, according to the Asahi.

The students whose opinion was canvassed are assumed to form about 40 per cent of all students in attendance at the present time.

According to the result of the survey made available on Saturdiy, 452 students, or 40 per cent of those whose views were sought, favored the maintenance of the Emperor system after it is partially modified. Four hundred, or 35 per cent, held that the system should continue after it is reformed fundamentally.

The third largest group, 139 in number, or 12 per cent, declared that the question is of a nature that precludes comment or argument. Seventy-one students, forming the fourth largest group, insisted on the abolition of the system. Students who said they were undecided were 69 in number.

The tabulation of returns, which still is going on, shows that more students in the law and literature departments of the university favored the continuance of the Emperor system after it is reformed fundamentally than after it is partially altered. The same students were also asked to state which of the new political parties they favor most. The Japan Social Democratic Party was first in the preferment of the students. The Japan Liberal Party, Japan Progressive Party, and the Communist Party followed in order.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

A Hawaiian nisei GI, Second Lieutenant Katsumi Niino arrived here by plane last week. Aside from his duties as an American enlisted man he was anxious to locate the whereabouts of his elder brother Kan.

He searched high and low for four days. The Second Lieutenant learned that he was living in Yokohama So he journeyed out to the port city but soon discovered that the address he was seeking had been incinerated during a B-29 air raid that fateful morning in late May.

Luckily, however, someone was able to give him a lead. The person in question had moved somewhere in Itabashi Ward, Tokyo.

The anxious nisei officer rushed back to Tokyo and combed Itabashi Ward but it was like searching for a needle in a haystack. Lieutenant Niino had one other recourse. That was to enlist the aid of the Itabashi police.

He walked in and inquired and was pleasantly surprised to find the police courteous and helpful. Two of them accompanied him and tracked the area. Failure triumphed, however, and hopes evaporated into Tokyo's skinny, undernourished air.

Second Lieutenant Niino decided to solicit help from the newspapers.

At Yurakucho station he got off the tram, looked at the shabby crowd waiting on the platform. Directly across from him he sighted a vaguely familiar figure. He rushed over. It was his brother. He unknowingly shouted, "brother Kan."

The other fellow turned around surprised. Standing before him was a neatly dressed nisei GI with one shiny gold bar on his shoulder and overseas cap. He started. Then slowly recognized the face, the voice, the smile.

"Katsumi! You of all people!"

Unknown to both until then, was the fact that Second Lieutenant Kasumi had been billeted in the Yuraku building while Kan had been with the Radio Tokyo liaison office.

Their younger brother, also an American GI, is expected to arrive morning in late May.

WAR MATERIAL DESTROYED

WITH THE 81ST INFANTRY DIVISION IN AOMORI, December 6.—Occupation troops of the Eighth Army's 81st Infantry "Wildcat" Division have substantially completed the destruction of Japanese war might in Aomori Prefecture, according to the headquarters of Major General Paul J. Mueller, division Commander and Military Governor of Aomori Prefecture.

The Palau veterans have disposed of a total of 11,601 tons of Japanese ammunition and a multitude of other war material, ranging from antique beheading knives and flint locks to cannon, machine guns and rocket launchers.

Some 1,300 tons of captured foodstuffs and more than a half million pieces of clothing have been returned to Japanese civil authorities by the division.

Churchill's Motion Rejected by House

Says Cabinet Encourages Partisan Interests at Cost of National Recovery

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 6.—The House of Commons today rejected 381 to 197 the Churchill-sponsored censure motion against the Labor Government. The former Prime Minister had declared that Clement Attlee's Cabinet deliberately encouraged partisan and factional interests at the cost of national unity and recovery.

Lyttleton Hits Cabinet

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 5.—A Conservative Party motion of censure against Britain's Labor Government was presented in the Commons today by Oliver Lyttleton, who declared that the industry is not being helped toward peace-time production.

Opening the Conservative's first formal parliamentary attack on the Laborites, the former president of the Board of Trade criticized the Attlee program to nationalize key industries and charged the needless delay in the mobilization of armed forces.

Lyttelton asserted that the Government fumbling and fiddling is giving the United States a head start toward peacetime leadership.

Replying, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board, said that the Government has intended to provide a firm basis for a social reconstruction it has promised.

Churchill Takes Stand

The Commons debate on the opposition's motion censuring the Government policy was resumed by Winston Churchill, who declared, "I only remained in politics because I think it is my duty to try to prevent the great position which we won in the war to be cast away by folly, and more than folly, on the morrow of our victory," according to a London report on Wednesday.

Churchill went on to say that the Government was trying to divide the country by what he called, "this system of militant socialism," and he declared the first endeavor of responsible ministers should be to secure the greatest measure of cooperation between all parties and all forms of national activity.

He added, "we have done our best even when was did not entirely agree to make easy and united a course of foreign policy." A full report on Churchill's speech was not available.

Prime Minister Attlee, is expected to reply later and the debate is to be wound up tonight.

Gales Hamper Rescue

Kyodo-AP

PORTLAND, December 6.—Gales along the Pacific Coast from northern California to Alaska are hampering the sea and air search for the navy transport with 26 men aboard missing since November 29 after leaving Kodiak, Alaska, for Seattle. The total number of servicemen unaccounted for in the northwest was 38 army and navy airmen and passengers. Seven air-planes involving 54 servicemen have disappeared in a five-week period during storms or bad flying conditions in the region.

Talks With Siam

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's staff at Singapore are to resume political talks with the Siamese delegation, according to BBC Friday.

SOPHIA UNIVERSITY
(JOCHI DAIGAKU)
Conducted by the Jesuits
The Library Welcomes Gifts of Books and Magazines
KOJIMACHI, KIOICHO.
Phone Kudan (33) 0738, 0658

HELP WANTED
(For work in the Yokohama Area)
THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES
IT IS NECESSARY THAT OFFICE EMPLOYEES SPEAK ENGLISH
STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS
X-Ray Equipment Repairman, Machinists, English Speaking Telephone Operators, Dental Technicians, Electrical Engineers.
CARPENTERS WANTED—REPORT 7:30 a.m. to KANAGAWA PREFECTURE BLDG.
APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

MYRIATYPE DRY-PROCESS
STENCIL PAPER
Patented in Japan, U.S.A., Britain, Canada, France, etc.
DURABLE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL
HORII & CO. LTD.
(Founded in 1894)
2-chome Kajicho, Kanda, Tokyo,
Tel. Kanda (25) 0422.
Makers of "HORII" Duplicating Machine, Autographic Stencil Paper, Ink and Carbon Paper.

Scribes Are Critical Of Yamashita's Trial

Loose Interpretations of Evidence Shock British and Australians

Just prior to the "death by hanging" verdict pronounced by the president of the general military court at Manila on General Tomoyuki Yamashita, on Friday, the following sidelight on the epochal trial was dispatched by John Grover, AP correspondent, who says that the hearing was "something less than an unqaulified success as judged by the consensus of courtroom observers."

After three weeks of testimony for defense the counsel is still waging a brilliant but so far frutless battle against the military commission which has fixed no rules of evidence but has accepted everything offered by the prosecution virtually without reservation.

The commission repeatedly has ruled that testimony protested as irrelevant by the defense would be "accepted for such probative value as the commission deems it possesses." Rules of evidence obtaining in courts of the United States has had no bearing on the evidence the commission rules it will accept, including third hand hearsay.

British and Australian newmen covering the trial have been highly critical of the procedure in their reports. They claim the loose interpretation of evidence by the commission is shocking to those familiar with the precise concepts of British justice. American reporters likewise are bewildered by the failure of the commission to follow any know guide.

The Yamashita commission has been placed in an embarrassing position by the ruling of another military commission in an unrelated case in a nearby courtroom. Brig. Gen. Arthur Trudeau, law member of a commission trying seven Japanese for the alleged murder of two American aviators and five Filipino civilians, rules the court would not receive hearsay evidence or depositions on grounds it would be contrary to the rules of evidence in military court procedure.

There was something like a flutter in a dove-cote when the diametrically opposed ruling in the companion court became known by the *Yamashita hearings. Trudeau later qualified his ruling to the extent that hearsay and depositions* would be provisionally received, "pending decision of higher authority."

However, the fact the other court originally threw out evidence which is the cornerstone of the Yamashita presentation is a major point on which the Japanese general's defense can rely in any appeal of an adverse verdict.

The Yamashita commission categorically rules that hearsay and depositions are acceptable in the case, although the defense pointed out a specific war department regulation against a military commission accepting such evidence in a capital case, such as the Yamashita trial.

Despite the adverse rulings on objections—the court record shows that virtually every defense objection has been thrown out—the defense staff headed by Col. Harry E. Clarks of Altoona, Pa., has been making a brilliant fight for the accused Japanese general.

Clarke, in over-all command of the defense staff, directs like a quarterback. Capt Milton Sanders, softspoken Columbia University law graduate, and sardonic Capt. Adolf F. Reel, Harvard graduate and Boston attorney, are Clarke's chief ball carriers.

The defense has developed a two-line attack to establish Yamashita's innocence. It contends first that Yamashita has not been connected directly with any atrocity in evidence offered by the prosecution and secondly that the commission has no proper jurisdiction and is trying the case illegally.

Since the defense started presentation of evidence, its whole line has been to show that Yamashita never ordered atrocities committed, was out of touch with the units which committed the crimes or never was in command of such units.

In line with the second thesis that the commission trying the case is without jurisdiction, the defense concurrently has a motion before the Supreme Court of the Philippines seeking a writ of habeas corpus for Yamashita.

Lt. Col. Walter C. Hendrix, 17 East Paces Forrys Atlanta, Ga., argued that the Philippine Supreme Court should take jurisdiction since it is a properly constituted court and fully qualified to deal with any alleged crime committed in the islands. He contended that the commission was superseding the Philipfriend of the court. He generally without justification.

F.A. Belgado is appearing as a friend of the rourt. He generally is believed to be unofficially representing the headquarters of the Army forces in the western Pacific, which is ignoring the show cause summons on the grounds the Philippines court is without jurisdiction. Belgado paid the defense a high compliment in saying:

"The extreme zeal and diligence" of defense counsel in seeking every legal remedy for Yamashita is the finest proof that he is getting a fair trial."

There is no discounting the zeal and diligence of the defense counsel. They have been the outstanding attraction in a trial generally regarded by correspondents as dull and fumbling and lacking in the zing expected from a court setting international precedent on the new theory of a commander's responsibility for the acts of his men.

Japan's Defeat at Midway, Losing 4 Carriers, Was Turning Point of War, Says Capt. Ohmae

By RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO (AP) December 6.—American pilots who turned back a powerful Japanese fleet in a great "David and Goliath" victory at Midway in June of 1942 wrecked plans to hold the Pacific in a stranglehold of outflung bases whereby Tokyo hoped to win a compromise peace.

This was disclosed today by Captain Toshikazu Ohmae, former Chief of Navy Operations Section in the Navy Ministry in revealing the first details of what Japan considers one of the two decisive naval battles of the war.

Japan sent 11 battleships and 76 other combat vessels against the tiny sandspit island which was defended by a relative handful of American planes and 23 warships, the heaviest of which were five heavy cruisers under Admiral Raymond Spruance.

The purpose was to occupy Midway with 3,500 Marine and Army infantrymen carried aboard 16 transports. There was no intention of landing on Hawaii, said Ohmae. Midway was the key to a vast coordinated naval offensive designed to secure advanced aerial observation bases from the Aleutians to New Caledonia. It was timed with the simultaneous capture of Kiska and Attu.

But dive-bombers and fighter planes smashed the Midway thrust the first fiery day—June 4, 1942—sinking four carriers and destroying the air force. The late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto who directed the assault abandoned the campaign without attempting to send his overwhelmingly superior surface forces against the defenders.

Four carriers of Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo's task force launched 150 planes for the pre-invasion assault of Midway at 4 a.m. at a point about 250 miles north-northwest of the island.

Twenty-four American dive-bombers roared over the Japanese task force three hours later as the Japanese planes were returning to land. A total of nine direct hits sank the carriers Akagi, Kaga and Soryu at 7:26 a.m. The fourth carrier, Hiryu, was damaged and attempted to escape but was sunk early in the afternoon by the American submarine Nautilus.

Ohmae said the dive-bombers dropped 500 pounders at altitudes of less than 1,500 feet. Over 100 torpedo and horizontal bombers also joined the fight, but no hits were scored although some near misses showered the ships with spray.

At the first American plane assault Yamamoto pulled back his main surface forces to prepare for night action against the Americans. Then at dusk the Admiral learned the Americans still had carriers which previously were believed destroyed and the original occupation plans were abandoned.

While the bulk of the fleet was withdrawing toward a distant rendezvous for the return to Japan, Yamamoto sent four heavy cruisers toward Midway for the final bombardment. During the night they encountered American submarines and in maneuvering to avoid them, the cruisers Mongami and Mikuma collided. Carrier planes found the crippled Mikuma early on June 5 and sank her, but the Mogami limped to trek for repairs.

Japan lost four carriers, a heavy cruiser, 258 planes, including 42 in combat, and 2,500 personnel. The Americans lost the carrier Yorktown and destroyer Hammond by one of 10 submarines the Japanese had in the general area.

Ohmae declared the Japanese navy's original plan was to maintain a defense perimeter anchored in the mandated islands, Wake and New Guinea. But the Doolittle raid demonstrated the vulnerability of the homeland. Encouraged by the relative ease of the early phase of the naval campaign, the admirals planned an extensive perimeter to spot American task forces in ample time for interception.

Midway as an air base was to become one of these outposts and was the foundation of the plan which included the occupation of the Solomons. The admirals believed this tightened defense would prolong the war and discourage America into accepting a compromise peace, said Ohmae.

The bombardment of Dutch Harbor on June 3 and 4 and the occupation of Kiska and Attu was conducted by a relative small unit of the Japanese Fifth Fleet. The Coral Sea Battle on May 3 to 8 may have "only postponed" the correlated plan to occupy Port Moresby in New Guinea.

"The Midway defeat changed the course of the war, and the defeat in the first battle of the Philippine Sea was the turning point because then we lost our ability to defend Japan," he stated.

686,946 REPATRIATED HERE

Include Ex-Servicemen, Civilians From War End to November

A total of 686,946 Japanese demobilized servicemen and Japanese residents abroad were repatriated during the period from the termination of war up to the end of November, according to statistics compiled by the Second Demobilization Office on December 8.

The figures include 292,021 of the army and 44,250 of the navy as well as 350,669 civilians. Of the total, 104,068 were brought home on Japanese navy ships from the Bonins, Okinawa, southern Korea, Philippines, and Central Pacific areas during the period under review.

Civilian vessels carried home a total of 441,298 from the Izu Islands, Bonins, Okinawas, Central China, North China, South Korea, and the Philippines.

Those repatriates who returned home aboard Allied ships aggregated 14,580, also coming from these territories.

SAKE PRODUCTION SLASHED

Less Than 1 Million Koku in '46; Special Distribution Set

Next year's "sake" production amount will be less than 1,000,000 koku, (one koku equals 39.7 gallons) it was predicted by the Nippon Sangyo in reporting that the Finance and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries in a series of negotiations decided to reduce the amount of rice to be allocated for making sake next year to 650,000 koku from 850,000 koku as had been previously fixed in forming the sake brewing plan for the 1946 fiscal year.

It was revealed that all men over 20 years old are to be given a special distribution of five go of sake for New Year's celebration. In addition, 80,000 manless households in Tokyo is also expected to be given a special distribution of three go of sake. The delivery of the special sake distribution in Tokyo will be made by the end of the year.

TWO GI'S BURNED TO DEATH

Heroic Rescue Move as Barracks Blazes Proves Fatal

Two enlisted men of the 24th Division were burned to death early Friday morning as a result of a barracks fire at Zentsuji, Shikoku, Sixth Army Public Relations Office announced Sunday. Names of the victims are being withheld pending notification of next of kin.

The blaze of uncertain origin, possibly defective wiring, broke out at 3:30 in the morning. A guard sounded the alarm while other men awakened more than 200 troops sleeping in the frame Japanese barracks building. All men got out safely, but one squad leader, unable to find all his men, insisted on reentering the inferno to locate them.

His company first sergeant and another member of the squad accompanied him into the building. Finding no one, they started for the door. The first sergeant narrowly escaped, but the other two men were overcome by smoke. Their bodies were found afterward just inside where the door had been.

Students Vacation Extended

Winter vacation for students above middle schools in Miyagi Prefecture during the coming season will be extended as a result of the coal supply shortage of the Government Railways which has forced the Sendai Railway Bureau to halve the train service and ban travelling by students and office workers with season tickets. Tohoku Imperial University, Second Higher School and the Sendai Tchnical College have decided to be closed from December 10 to February 3 while 76 middle schools have been authorized to decide at their own discretion the duration of winter holidays during the period betwen December 10 to the end of January next year.

SANYO & CO., LTD.

President: DENJIRO MORI

Exporters and Importers of
Mechanical Goods, Machinery
Pharmaceutical and Cosmetical
Materials and Food Provisions
of all kinds.

HEAD OFFICE:
14-2-Chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Japan

SCAP Will Release Medicinal Narcotics

Welfare Ministry Is Pushing Move to Increase Output Of Penicillin

Certain Japanese military medicinal narcotic stocks, in amounts determined by SCAP, will be released by the United States forces into the custody of the approved pharmaceutical wholesale houses, according to an Allied directive issued December 4.

In this connection, the Japanese Government was directed to submit a list of pharmaceutical wholesale houses which will receive and have custody of such military narcotic stocks not later than December 22 for approval by the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

The directive further ordered that the list of pharmaceutical wholesale houses submitted for approval will consist of one firm in the Hokkaido, three firms in the U.S. 8th Army area of Honshu, and four firms in the U.S. 6th Army area, including one in Shikoku and one in Kyushu.

After Japanese military medical stocks are released to the custody of these approved wholesale drug firms, a report will be rendered by each such firm. In sending a monthly report, the following information must be submitted regarding Japanese military narcotics stocks: (a) Inventory of stocks on hand on the first day of each month or in the first instance when custody of stocks is assumed; (b) Quantity of stocks disposed of during the month, showing in each instance the date and to whom released and authorization for release, and (c) Inventory of stocks on hand on the last day of each month.

To Up Penicillin Output

The authorities of the Welfare Ministry have deepened their interest in the move to increase the supply of penicillin as the cold season with the danger of an influenza epidemic approaches.

While, with the support of the Infectious Disease Research Institute and the medical department of Tokyo Imperial University they are conducting an exhaustive inquiry into the effect of the medicine and they are getting an increasing number of medicine-manufacturers to give attention to the production of it. The Wakamoto, Morinaga and Banyu Companies already are turning out increased quantities of the medicine.

Officials of the medical affairs section of the Ministry which is taking charge of the production of penicillin told Kyodo that various conditions, especially the raid damaged condition of medicine-manufacturing companies, are standing in the way of the realization of the plan for the mass production of the medicine.

They doubted whether the medicine will ever be put on sale at drug stores due to its nature which makes it difficult to preserve it for more than a year even in a refrigerator. They said the medicine will probably be used at hospitals and by medical practitioners only. They estimated the price to be round ¥40 for 0.03 of a gram.

RESEARCH BODY FORMED

Patterned After Gallup Polls to Clarify Public Opinion Here

Respect for public opinion gained further momentum in Japan as a new public opinion research institute, a Japanese pattern of the United States Gallup Polls, was established Saturday at the inauguration ceremony held at the Sanshi Kaikan.

The institute is designed to study public opinion both at home and abroad to provide data in formulating just and appropriate opinion represented by the people.

It will issue such monthly publications as "Science on Public Opinion," "Information on Public Opinion," and others.

How about a 466-Dollar Mink Coat for your wife's X'MAS Gift?

The Recipe:

Buy yourself 80 top-grade Oriental Mink Skins for about 4000 Yen. Send them home and have them made into a most beautiful coat by your local furrier for 200 Dollars.

Write for our agents to show you samples.

Tokyo Central P.O. Box 486

PACIFIC FUR HUNTERS

Prospects Claimed Slim For a New Year Festival With Traditional Mochi

Though the New Year may not seem like a New Year without the accompanying "mochi" (rice cakes), we had better resign ourselves right now to a mochi-less New Year. This is the consensus of opinion of those in charge of the Food Department of the Economics Bureau of the Metropolitan Office. If a three days' special advance ration of 900 grams of rice per person were made as was the case last year, it would mean that about 60,000 bales of rice would be needed for the entire people of Tokyo alone to make "mochi". But up to December 7 only 15,000 bales of rice, including all varieties, have actually come into the metropolis. This has been barely enough for day-to-day needs. Everything possible is being done to ship out more rice from Niigata, Akita, Miyagi and other prefectures. If required sale of rice to the government and shipping should go on without a hitch and "mochi" rice is rationed, that would be good but then there's the bothersome detail of fuel to make the rice into "mochi" so all in all, prospects are slim for a New Year's celebration with the time-honored feast.

RADIO PROGRAM

Tuesday, December 11

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Round-Up; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—To Be Announced; 1000—Across The Board; 1025—Lynn Murray; 1030—Saludos Amigos; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—To Be Announced; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Jill's Juke Box; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Swingtime; 1515—Raymond Scott; 1530—JUST ROMANCE; 1600—KNOW THE BANDS; 1615—EVENING DEVOTIONS; 1630—GI Journal; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music We Love; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Great Moments In Music; 1900—WAR CORRESPONDENT; 1915—Jimmy Carroll; 1930—Russell Bennett Conducts; 2000—Bob Hope; 2030—Hildegarde; 2100—Joan Davis; 2130—Mystery Playhouse; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; Weather; 0630—English conversation; 0700—News; Weather; Music; 0730—Listeners' Opinions'; 4800-0900—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; 1110—National School Hour; 1130—Music; 1200—News; Weather; 1215—Pipe organ; 1230—Vocal solo; 1245—Listeners' Opinions; 1300—Women's Hour; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; Music; 1900—Current topics; 1930—Story telling; 2030—Nagauta; 2100—Diet Hour; 2130—News; Music; 2200—Weather; Music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630-0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730-1800—Music; 1800—News; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Concert; Nippon Symphony Orchestra; 2030—Noriko Awaya; 2100—Diet Hour.

New Yen to Appear Around April or May

Date of Circulation Said Advanced to Prevent Undue Speculation

The Finance Ministry is secretly rushing preparations to effectuate the circulation of the "new yen" around April or May of next year, it was reliably learned by the Mainichi.

The date of circulation for the new yen, which was originally scheduled for June or July of next year, had been advanced in order to prevent undue confusion or speculation, the Mainichi said.

The journal also reported that the design and plates for the new yen have already been decided upon, and with the arrival of printing paper, all governmental printing offices will be mobilized to print the new yen as rapidly as possible.

The bills of the new yen to be printed, the Mainichi said, will mostly be bills of ¥1,000, ¥500, ¥100, ¥10 ¥5. However, preparations are also being rushed to print small new paper bills of one yen or 50 sen in view of recent reports that many people are hoarding or exchanging large paper bills for small ones with the expectation that such small paper bills will not be called for exchange with bills of the new yen, the Mainichi added.

KOREANS ARE GRATEFUL

Gather at 8th Army HQ to Thank Allies for Freedom

An assembly in appreciation of the liberation of Korea by Allied Forces was staged Saturday in front of the 8th Army Headquarters by the Kanagawa District Office of the Association of Korean Residents in Japan. The assembly took place following a "grand meeting for the promoting of the perfect independence of Korea," attended by 5,000 persons, including Japanese socialists and Chinese and Korean communists. It was the first demonstration of its kind to be held in Yokohama.

A committee of six led by English speaking Wun Yong Duk presented a letter to Major General C. E. Byers, 8th Army Chief of Staff. The letter thanked the Allied Armed Forces for liberating Korea and offered the sympathy of Koreans for Allied war casualties.

Merry X'mas
HANEDA STUDIO
I wish to thank you for your patronage
Best American Style Picture Studio in Tokyo
Will take your picture outside the studio.

OPENING SOON

You will soon have a comfortable room for enjoying your free times before X'mas. Allied Forces will be cordially welcomed.

Business Hours:
8:30 A.M. — 7:30 P.M.
Tel. 49-0239
(NEAR MEGURO STATION)

WELCOME OCCUPATION FORCES

Dealers in
Japanese Fine Arts
Modern and Antique

PORTRAIT PAINTING, KIMONOS.
SILK, DOLLS, TRAYS Etc.

THE SHOWA CO., LTD.
No. 4 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo
Telephone: 57-1953

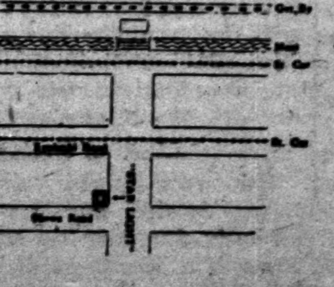
OPEN TONIGHT!

Between 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

"STAR LIGHT"

An exclusive night club for officers of the ALLIED FORCES.

LADY GUESTS ARE ALSO CORDIALLY WELCOMED.



Hawaiian Music
at top floor of the Nippon Typewriter Bldg.,
In the heart of the city
(Just a few minutes walk from the Tokyo Station)

POISON LIQUOR FATAL TO 7

6 Other Soldiers In Nagoya Area Are Critically Ill

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN NAGOYA, December 8.—Seven soldiers have died and six others are critically ill as a result of drinking poisonous liquor in the Nagoya area, it was disclosed today with simultaneous announcements by the provost marshal and the base surgeon. Although the first fatality occured on November 12, most of the cases have developed in the last two days.

A concerted drive is under way to stamp out violations of the rule previously announced by Lieutenant Colonel Gerald G. Miller, provost marshal, that no alcoholic beverages other than beer will be sold to occupation forces.

"In the last three days," Colonel Miller said, "15 Japanese have been arrested charged with selling alcoholic beverages to troops and we have closed 15 outlets definitely known to be selling poisonous whiskey."

The 13 cases are the only ones on record since the arrival of the occupation forces in Nagoya, according to Colonel August W. Spittler, base surgeon.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

FURNISHED house or part, foreign style preferred by three American Officers. Apply Box 75, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NISEI (newspapermen) seeks small house or rooms, preferably in Tokyo or Yokohama. Will teach English. Please give full details. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED sunny residence to rent, if possible with central heating and furnishings in Tokyo suburbs or Yokosuka Line. Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

JAPANESE 'futon' (bedding) wanted in exchange for man's shoes (gunka), and 'sagyo-gi', both brand new. Apply Box 62 Nippon Times Tokyo.

For Sale

AMERICAN Devry movie camera, suitable for newspaperman, 35mm. Lens 3.5, to highest bidder. Apply Box 56, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CENTURY dictionary, published by the Century Co., New York. (7,046). History of The World War 1914, published by the Times, London, in XV volumes. Apply Box 69, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FUTON, blankets, bedsheets, sweaters, soap, salad oil, margarine, dinner ware etc. in one lot to highest bidder. Apply Marunouchi Hotel, room 426, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

REMINGTON, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition. Apply Box 74, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ROYAL typewriter, 18 inch carriage, latest model, brand new, in perfect condition. Apply Box 57, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK raincoat (rubberized) brand new, color black, for immediate sale. (Size: medium). Apply Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK cushion and table center, brand new, with 'donsu' silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SWISS and Japanese wrist watches, English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machine, kimono, silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, cameras, rings, chinese carpet 12x9ft and 6x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, portable and standard in perfect condition, and also some records. Apply Box 76, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER ribbons and stop watches for sports of Swiss and Japanese make. Apply Okuyama Service, Nippon Times Building, Tokyo.

WESTINGHOUSE refrigerator, radio-gramophone, bedroom set, other furniture, clothing, books etc. Apply Ribi, 9 Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Either in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please give full details. Apply Box 54 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th Floor, Tokyo.

General

LAUNDRY, largest plant of Tokyo, 48 hours service for Allied troops, Shimizu and Co., Ltd., 252, Hondan-Yotsugi, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (79) 0149.

M OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 251, 3rd floor Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) [illegible].

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1 Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5853, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1945

The Reparations Recommendation

Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley's statement of last Friday concerning the ten-point recommendation he is making to President Truman for interim removals of Japan's industrial plants and equipment marks an important step in the unfolding of the Allied reparations policy toward Japan. Naturally from the Japanese point of view, no reparations plan can be expected to be pleasant, and there are plenty of aspects of Ambassador Pauley's recommendations which will be pretty painful. But the pain is the price which must be paid for the sins of the past, and if the punishments do not doom Japan to perpetual degradation but leave room for eventual redemption, they must be accepted with appreciation. And there can be no question but that the policy as indicated by Ambassador Pauley does offer hope of redemption.

The pain which Japan must bear is fortunately, therefore, not the pain of the headman's axe but the pain of the surgical knife. The operation may hurt, and it may leave the patient weakened for a while, but by cutting out the cancerous growth it should make possible the eventual attainment of a sounder and more vigorous health than ever before.

The pain is inherent in the fact that a substantial portion of Japan's productive capacity and economic power will be taken away. The list of equipment earmarked for removal is a substantial one, and there is no getting around the fact that the loss of all these assets will leave Japan definitely weakened. But, as the Allied Powers intend there should be, there will have to be a sacrifice on the part of Japan to drive home to the Japanese nation in a tangible manner that war does not pay and to make partial restitution for the damage which its mistaken policies of the past has caused to other peoples. This is merely a moral retribution which is only just and proper, and one which for their own good the Japanese should take to heart.

But the eminently reasonable aspect of the Allied policy is particularly demonstrated by the fact that the equipment to be removed will not cripple the capacity of Japanese industry to meet the legitimate peaceful needs of the Japanese civilian population. Only the surplus beyond the basic needs of the civilian population, a surplus which hitherto has been used for militaristic purposes, is to be taken away. With what will be left, Japan should be able to reconstruct her economic life anew to her ultimate gain in happiness and true prosperity for the masses of her people.

That the Allied policy is consciously designed to furnish Japan with the means and the opportunity to attain a rightful prosperity is evident from Ambassador Pauley's statement. While the Allies are determined that Japan must be rendered incapable of staging a "militaristic comeback", she is offered a bright hope for the future in the assurance that "a way must be opened up for the development, in the future, of a self-respecting Japan, economically stable and committed politically, without reservations, to a democratic way of life". "Demilitarization", says Ambassador Pauley, "will not mean the complete de-industrialization of Japan." The removal of the surplus productive capacity, which never had been used for the benefit of the Japanese civilian population anyway, will not depress the standards of Japan.

Of course it must be recognized, however, that although Japan's physical capacity to meet the needs of her population will not be impaired, the sudden removal of this surplus equipment may so disrupt and disorganize the Japanese economic structure for a time as to render inoperative even the facilities which will be left. But this is a matter of administration and organization which the Japanese must work out by themselves. Certain readjustments within the country, to equalize the burden of the reparations among the various elements so as to prevent a few individual industrialists from being forced to take all the loss, will undoubtedly be necessary. This is a formidable problem, to be sure, but it is one which should be capable of solution.

With the specific provisions of the Allied reparations policy thus becoming increasingly clarified and defined, the essential task which the Japanese nation must tackle immediately is becoming clear. To be sure, the total amount of the reparations is still uncertain, but with what information is now available, it should be possible for the Japanese to start making the proper adjustments. Too long has Japanese industry been marking time, hesitating to go ahead with reconversion, out of uncertainty as to what lay in the future. It is understandable enough that the industrialists could make no permanent plans for future activities until they could be sure as to what equipment they would be allowed to retain. But with the picture becoming as clarified as it is now, there is no excuse for further delay. The rational and efficient organization of Japanese industry, so as to make possible the maximum use of what productive capacity Japan will have left, is the task which the nation must now tackle without delay. This is the post-operation care which must be given if Japan is to recuperate to sound health. Necessary as may be the operation, its pain will have been in vain and its benefits will go to naught if complications are allowed to set in through lack of care. The Allies are performing the surgical operation. Japan must take the precaution of providing herself with proper nursing care during the convalescent period if she would avoid any ill effects.

Whaling Operations Allowed

Japan's whaling operations will hereafter be permitted in the area around the Bonin (Ogasawara) and Kazan Islands, between north latitude 24 degrees and 27 degrees 30' and between east longtitude 140 degrees 50' and 143 degrees 50' in the period of four months from December 1 to March 31 next year.

SCAP in its memorandum dated November 30 notified the Imperial Japanese Government concerning the authorization of the whaling operations around Ogasawara and Kazan Islands.

However, Japanese whaling vessels are not allowed to make anchor or use any harbor on any of the Bonin or Kazan Islands and no personnel from such vessels can land or have any contact with these islands.

Land bases for the whaling operations in the Bonin and Kazan Islands area may be established only within the area previously authorized by the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

Altogether nine whalers and nine carriers are now permitted to operate in the Ogasawara and Kazan sea areas; namely, Takunan Maru No. 3, Takunan Maru No. 8, Shonan Maru No. 8, Akebono Maru, Suwa Maru, Fumi Maru, Seki Maru No. 2, Marusan Maru, Seki Maru No. 3, Zuiho Maru, Zuisho Maru, Takunan Maru, Takushin Maru, Shinsei Maru Nos. 5, 6, 37, 38, and 75.

Accordingly, SCAP permission also was granted for these 18 vessels to leave, during the period of December 1 to March 25 next year, the authorized area for the purpose of operating in the waters around the Ogasawara and Kazan Islands.

Translation

Des Moines Register

Foreign Commissar Molotoff's first name is such a jawbreaker that he is often written merely as "V. M. Molotoff" to save saying "Vyacheslav."

But don't let those odd Russian sound combinations intimidate you. "Vyacheslav" is simply the Russian form of our old friend "Wenceslas."

It's a far cry from the ancient Bohemian king of the Christmas carol to a Bolshevik commissar, and Molotoff himself might not welcome the comparison. But the thundering syllables of his name—Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotoff—are a great deal less terrifying if you translate them Wenzel MacMichael O'Hammer.

'In the Right Direction'

Baltimore Sun

The statement represents a step in the right direction inasmuch as it is a formal notification to the other powers ("other powers" is rapidly becoming a euphemism for Soviet Russia) that we do not want to play the dog in the manger.

The statement is a step in the right direction, because a bomb policy can hardly be devised until we have a procedure for devising it. In effect, by proposing the UNO as a vehicle for the determination of policy, the statement asks the Russians what they would like to propose regarding bomb policy. Slowly we begin, not to get somewhere, but to find the path.

NATION IS URGED TO DO AWAY WITH PRETENCE, BE REALISTIC

Causes Which Led to War, Attitude of People After Defeat, And Other Issues Discussed Frankly

By TOMIN SUZUKI

Mr. Suzuki is an editorial writer on the Yomiuri Hochi. He is a well-known writer and political commentator.

I was in Berlin when the Manchurian Incident broke out. German public opinion on that unfortunate event was dead set against Japan. All German papers, from the Communist to the Hitlerite journals, attacked Japan most vehemently. Even journalists on the staff of a cerain Rightist paper who were generally regarded as being close to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin were relentless in their attacks on the Japanese policy. Mr. Yukichi Obata was the Japanese Ambassador to Germany at the time with Mr. Shigenori Togo as Counsellor under him. One day, these diplomats called together the Japanese newspaper correspondents in Berlin and a sought their views as to the ways and means of assuaging German opinion against Japan. The conclusion reached at this conference was decidedly pessimistic; all agreed in the view that there was no possible means of improving the situation. Both Mr. Obata and Mr. Togo were against the policy of the Japanese militarists which caused the Manchurian Incident and their view was shared by all Japanese correspondents.

Unlike those at home, the Japanese in Europe can grasp the trends of world opinion fairly accurately. At that time, we could see clearly that Japan was making an enemy of the whole world. Even Sir John Simon, the then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, from his antipathy to the Soviet Union, was at first disposed to support the Japanese cause in the belief that Japan's invasion of Manchuria was really a move against the Soviet Union, changed front and cast his vote against Japan at the Assembly of the League of Nations. Japan was thus completely isolated internationally. Her fate, it may even be said, was practically sealed already then. Ever since that time Japan's diplomacy which was in the grip of jingoistic militarists invariably followed the course calculated to antagonize the Powers more and more. Japan's militarists successively alienated China, America, Britain, France and the Netherlands. They were hostilely disposed toward the Soviet Union, too. It is true that as her relations with America and Britain developed very serious phases over the China Affair, Japan concluded a treaty of neutrality with the Soviet Union, but this did not essentially alter the anti-Soviet attitude of the Japanese militarists. It was only natural that such a line of diplomacy finally led Japan to ally herself with Nazi Germany, the object of universal hatred, and this course, as events showed, proved fatal to this country. Self-opinionated and blind to the actuality of the world situation, the Japanese militarists over-estimated the actual power of Nazi Germany and, following that country's lead blindly, eventually plunged Japan into war

Disregarded Popular Will

In this way, the war was started by the military clique abritrarily, in disregard of the popular will. All thoughtfull Japanese were against the war. They knew that the China Affair had already worn Japan out and a dispassionate survey of what was left of Japan's fighting power left them in no doubt as to the hopelessness of Japan's victory against America and Britain. Immediately before the outbreak of the war, a certain high official of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry told me that Japan's food policy had reached a deadlock and the involvement of the country in another war would surely reduce the nation to a state of starvation. A certain retired Admiral also made a pessimistic forecast. He said that even if Japan might succeed in subduing the Netherlands East Indies, the line of communication between the two counries would soon be cut off by American submarines with which the Pacific would be strewn, compelling Japan to face a disastrous shortage of oil. From this single fact, if from no other, it must be obvious, he said, that Japan stood no chance of victory against America.

When he accepted the partfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Tojo Cabinet, Mr. Shigenori Togo told me that the was fully persuaded of the imperative necessity of avoiding war with America. He explained that he had accepted the post because General Tojo not only supported hs policy in its entirety but assured him that he could and would restrain the military clique by combining in himself the portfolio for war. Alas! this Japanese diplomat little dreamed then that he was prey to the artifices of a crafty militarist.

Cause of Defeat

The recklessness with which Japan started the war without carefully weighing her own fighting power was the cause of her miserable defeat, and it was the depotic rule of militarists and bureaucrats that drove the country into this risky war. These despots kept the nation dumb and blind. Consequently, the mass of the Japanese people were in the dark about the trends of international events, nor were they aware of the limited resources of their own country. They did not know either how Japanese civilization compared with that of the other Powers or what important role science was to play in modern warfare.

Their idea of modern warfare was so crude that they went into ecstasies over colored reports of gallant deeds performed by "tokko" (special attack) or "kirikomi" (sword-charging) parties, pinning high hopes to these non-scientific tactics. Attempts occasionally made by some intellectuals to enlighten these ignorant people were frowned upon and immediately suppressed by military and bureaucratic despots, so that the nation could not be warned effectually of the very dangerous course which the authorities were taking. To make matters worse, the journalistic world was full of despicable sycophants who were only too glad to do the biddings of these despotic leaders.

Militarists High-handed

Japan's domestic condition was all in a muddle during the war. Military men and Government officials carried matters with a very high hand—a highhandedness of which it seemed even the most arrogant samurai and officials under the Shogunate rule would have been incapable. Those unscrupulous individuals who were bent on profiting by the war managed to contract illegal connections with high military officers or bureaucratic leaders in order to make money or gain high positions. On the contrary, the innocent and honest people were toiling and moiling at factories or on the farms. Artisans and tradespeople who had lost their hereditary occupations were compulsorily put to work at munitions factories, while students were suspended from their studies and put to all kinds of physical work. The lot of the masses was not a whit better. They were made to work hard and were subjected to extortions, besides. The food rationed to them was, on the other hand, so inadequate that they were gradually reduced to a state bordering on starvation. So helpless, indeed, was Japan's position that she had not the ghost of a chance of victory even before the invention of the atomic bomb and the Soviet Union's entry into the war.

Consciousness of Defeat

On hearing that the war was over, some Japanese are said to have cried with joy: "So America has surrendered at last" This episode sounds to us more tragic than grotesque. It was only too natural that the people who had been kept in the dark about the details of the unfavorable progress of the war received the first news of Japan's defeat with much incredulity. Discontent was widespread among them at first because Japan laid down her arms without even fighting a decisive battle on the mainland. It was not until the Government published detailed figures to show the crippled state of the Japanese Navy that the nation realized that Japan's surrender was really inevitable.

It has been difficult to convince all Japanese that it was not by mere chance that Japan was defeated. The Japanese people have much of the trait of self-righteousness in them. Their education has implanted in their minds anti-foreign ideology. The victory of their country in the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars and its attainment of a high position in world politics as a first rate Power made them a very self-conceited nation. Many of them could not bring themselves to believe, therefore, that their country lost the war through want of strength. They were inclined to think that Japan's defeat was only accidental and that it was caused presumably by some faulty steps taken through miscalculation.

(To Be Continued)

'Teamwork'

Philadelphia Inquirer

We hope service spokesmen will stop breaking up beautiful friendships or jabbing at each other with barbed words. It wasn't specifically the Army, the Navy, the Air Forces, land or sea, the Marines or the OSS that won the war: it was the greatest example in world history of teamwork by all of them.

That's why there is a vigorous, widespread demand throughout the country today that the magnificent advantages of that kind of teamwork be preserved and that all our fighting forces be welded into a powerful, efficient organization whose members won't be interested in what particuler uniforms were worn by the men who planted that flag on Iwo Jima—just to cite an instance—but that it was planted there by America in the best fighting trim it ever achieved.

THE ART OF PAUL JACOULET

French Artist's Wood Block Prints Praised

By ERNEST H. PICKERING

The American occupation of Japan has done one good thing, at least, over and above all military and political considerations. It has, for the first time, perhaps, afforded tens of thousands of Americans the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the rich and peculiar treasures of Japanese art. But what has as yet been revealed only to the astonished and delighted eyes of a fortunate minority is that among the most beautiful and original things to be found in Japan are the colour-prints of a French artist, M. Paul Jacoulet.

Having spent almost all his life in Japan, M. Jacoulet has fully devoted his French mind and French culture to a study of Japanese art and, in particular, the Japanese art of colour-printing. In this sphere Japan has hitherto led the world, but one may wonder with some justice whether Paul Jacoulet does not now lead Japan. Beginning in a spirit of the purest amaterism and with no thought at the time of ever taking up colour-printing professionally, he spent long years in a close study of the Japanese artists' technique and engaged in all kinds of experiments to see how far the colour-printing process could be developed in accordance with his own special artistic requirements. His experiments won a brilliant success and M. Jacoulet almost immediately received the approval of the connoisseurs both of Japan and the Western world, although before he could reach the wider public which his genius deserved the shadows of world war closed down. But no shadows could eclipse the new and unique radiance of Paul Jacoulet's art and it still remains shining "in a naughty world" to delight all who behold it.

Color In All Its Glory

I use the word "radiance" advisedly. One wonders whether the artist is familiar with Robert Browning's regretful reference to the glowing beauty of such old masters as Raphael, "when reds and blues were red and blue indeed." Certain it is that in M. Jacoulet's work colour in all its glory comes fully and freely into its own again. One of the most gladdening qualities of a Japanese colour-print is the vigour and transparency of the colours employed. But there is a radiance of colour in a Jacoulet print which, by contrast, makes most Japanese prints look drab. There are two main reasons for this.

One is obvious enough. It is the very intensity of M. Jacoulet's colour sense and his sheer courage in employing it. That alone is enough to make a Jacoulet print so welcome in this dark and dreary world.

The second reason is that the artist's experiments with the traditional Japanese colour-printing process were mainly concerned with bringing out the richest and most varied colour effects which his native sense demanded. After the old Japanese artists had reached the stage of colour-printing by the cunning transposition of different coloured blocks they limited themselves for a long time to the use of no more than seven or eight of them. The results were indeed wonderful, but the range and tone of the colours were inevitably much restricted, while only rarely did the prints escape a look of flatness. When we reach such great masters as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hokusai, we find a far larger number of blocks employed, sometimes fifty or more, and with this a consequent increase in richness of colour and variety of tones, together with a suggestion of depth such as cannot be found in their predecessors.

Uses Scores of Blocks

Paul Jacoulet, however, has gone far beyond even these masters. In his simplest designs he rarely uses fewer than between fifty and one hundred blocks, while in his most masterly works he employs between two and three hundred. There is, for example, what must be regarded as his chef d'oeuvres, the set of five prints of Manchurian court ladies, in one of which, La Confidence, he even employed as many as three hundred and twenty. Such a multiplication of blocks, of course, involves an enormous amount of labour and considerable expense; the above mentioned Manchurian set, so M. Jacoulet himself informed me, took about two years to prepare. But this lavish use of blocks has this one supreme advantage for the artist: it permits him to give full play to his sense of colour and the intricacy or elaboratness of his design. Thus, in drawing the Manchurian ladies from life, the artist was able to bring out all the brilliant detail of their robes and, moreover, introduce into his scheme the most exquisite objects of Manchurian art with such precision that it is as if their orinal creators had put them there in all their variety of form, color and decoration.

One admirable result of this remarkable technique and precision is that a Paul Jacoulet print takes on life and atmosphere, and, despite the fact that the artist rigidly adheres to a clear black outline, the subtle blending of the colours gives the print depth and roundness. Paul Jacoulet has brought colour-printing to life, and radiant life, at that.

His prints cover a wide range of subjects, from flowers to figures, and his figures include studies embracing Japan, Korea, Manchuria and the Southern Pacific. Next to the Manchurian set, probably the most beautiful set is the Rainbow Series of seven prints, although some might prefer several of his Korean studies.

It is refereshing to realize that M. Jacoulet's art is receiving an ever-increasing attention. Army Headquarters here, realizing the widespread desire to see more of it, has therefore arranged to help the artist in preparing a special exhibition by placing a suitable building at his disposal . Very shortly both time and place will be announced.

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM NOTED IN JAPAN'S EDUCATIONAL REFOR

Newly Created Teachers' Union to Press Demand For a Thoroughgoing Cleanup

By MITSUNAKI KAKEHI

Japanese school teachers who had been meek and submissive to the Government have now risen in revolt against the educational authorities. They have organized the Japan School Teachers' Union, under the chairmanship of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa. Their immediate aims, as reported by the press, are: (1) to see that those teachers forced to resign by the educational bureaucrats are restored to their former policy of the authorities regarding the purge of the ultra-nationalistic positions; and (2) to question the policy of the authorities regarding the purge of the ultra-nationalistic and rightist teachers from schools. The Union will also ask for a clarification of the attitude of the educational authorities who are now maintaining silence on their responsibility for compelling the teachers to follow militaristic and ultra-nationalistic principles, and they will demand the schools to dismiss those teachers who acted on their instructions.

Since the issuance of the SCAP directive ordering an educational reform, the authorities have promptly taken preliminary steps for a thorough reorganization of the educational system and personnel. In the imperial universities, some of the professors ousted on the charge that they were harboring dangerous thoughts have been restored to their former chairs. Thus, the College of Economics of Tokyo Imperial University, which was once regarded as a hotbed of radicals, is now welcoming back Professors Ouchi, Yanaihara and others. The Kyoto and Kyushu Imperial Universities also have started their reforms, inviting back liberal professors.

Show Little Enthusiasm

In cases of private universities and minor colleges, however, the process of democratization has hardly begun. In one of them, which formerly contributed subsubstantially to the liberal movement, except for the return of one progressive professor, no movement for eliminating nationalistic influences from the faculty has been noticeable. It seems that those private and minor institutions are not enthusiastic over the matter. The same can be said of the imperial universities where reforms appear to be under way. They are simply complying with the SCAP directive.

Under these circumstances, the doubt voiced by the School Teachers' Union over the new policies of the Education Ministry is not unwarranted. The Union seriously questions the attitude of the educational authorities, pointing out that they are the ones who are really responsible for the introduction of nationalistic and militaristic principles into Japanese education, and not those teachers who were forced to accept them. The same can be said about those responsible for school administration for they acted in concert with the authorities in suppressing liberal ideas. They may also have been forced to take that step; but they must bear responsibility at least for having been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the militarist domination in the field of education. Most of them were appointed or elected to responsible positions because of their fascist leanings. This explains the skeptical view which prevailed over the Government's decision to appoint heads of educational institutions as members of commissions to investigate the qualifications of teachers. This irrational situation has an intimate bearing on the lack of enthusiasm shown for the liberalization of education. It can be said that those who held responsible positions in the Education Ministry or the schools during the war are not qualified to serve on the commission. Little wonder that SCAP reportedly was not satisfied with the plan to form such commissions and ordered the Japanese authorities to change it.

Government Not Sincere

The recent reshuffle of heads of government preparatory and teachers' colleges, which has been carried out ostensibly for the liberalization of national education, does in no wise attest to the sincerity of the Government. Several former inspectors of the Bureau of Moral Instruction, which was, in fact, a thought control agency, were a pointed heads of those institution A few deans, whose functions wartime chiefly consisted in su pressing liberal ideas among th students, were also found amon the new appointees. They may personally good people but it is matter of common sense that tho who held such responsible position under the militarist Governmen should not be allowed to guide edu cation institutions along the path democracy. Those college heads ar all government officials in statu and ranked and graded as such. is a rare case that an outsider wi be appointed to the office at a jum Until this system is abolished, th establishment of a democratic edu cational system in Japan will not possible of achievement. The ac tion of the School Teachers' Unio demanding the educational authori ties to clarify their attitude towar the question of their war guilt is a expression of popular sentiment.

Apart from the question of thei war guilt, their attitude resultin inevitably from long years of se vice in a bureaucratic atmosphere disqualifies them as leaders of stu dents, not a few of whom will voters in the coming general ele tion, particularly in view of th vital importance of the House Representatives in the establishmen of democracy in this country. Only broadminded men and women wi be qualified for such leadership. the educational authorities are wil ing to go beyond the confines bureaucracy, they will meet wit less difficulty in finding able lead ers. There was the time when me like Mr. Tetsu Katayama, genera secretary of the Japan Socialis Party, and the late Professor Eijir Kawai, who stood to the last un compromisingly for "liberationis against the militaristic control thought, taught at the Toky Women's Christian College. Man such men will be available today It all depends upon the attitude the educational authorities an school administrations.

To Return Collection

A world famous anthropologica collection containing relics of th earliest traces of mankind—some thing short of a million years old which had been removed from Chin three years ago by the Japanes has been turned over to Allied occupation ofrces. The Japanese ha removed the collection from th Peiping Union Medical College fo "study" at the Tokyo Imperial University. It will be returned the National Geological Survey China, owners of the collection.

The collection is a small one museum standards since it can b displayed on an average size des It includes stone implements, or naments fashioned from fox an deer teeth, stone and bones, and tw antler fragments. The most ancien of the implements were found nea the skull of the Peking Man (Sinanthropus pekinensia), the subhuma who shares distinction with th "Java Ape-man" (Pithecanthropu erectus) of being the earliest know ancestor of man.

There are no human bones in th collection turned over to the Supreme Command . However, huma bones and teeth were uncovered the same area and they are now located in museums throughou America and Europe. They hav provided scientists with enough in formation to form a fairly definit picture of the Peking Man, whos age is estimated at slightly less tha a million years. The collection representative of the several hun dred items unearthed in the 11-yea excavation program of the Sinanthropus Cave near Peiping thoug it is believed that Chinese scientist may have removed many of th pieces.

Presence of the valuable collec tion in Japan was made know through a letter from the Japanes Government's Central Liaison offi to the Supreme Command. Th Natural Resources section of Gene ral Headquarters was directed take action to return the specimen to China. Lt. Col. Hubert Schenck, chief of the section, as signed Dr. Frank C. Whitmore, Jr. scientific consultant of the U.S. Geo logical Survey, on loan to head quarters from the Geology depart ment of Rhode Island State Colleg the job of evaluating the collection

According to Dr. Whitmore, th great value of the specimens stem from the fact that they are irrepla cable and have been found only one locality.

Examination of the Japanese cor respondence concerning the collec tion revealed that Japanese scien tists brought the specimens back to Japan with them after visitin the Peiping college at the reque of the Japanese North China Arm

All of the specimens in the col lection were unearthed at Choukou tien near Peiping, in the famou Sinanthropus Cave, a great cavity limestone caused by running wate It was in the lower levels of th cave that the most primitive ston implements of the collection we found buried.